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Adaptive Timing

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propositions

1. Human timing flexibly adapts to regularities in the environment
2. Working memory consolidation might not be the starting signal of interval timing
3. Pupil size reveals the effortless, yet sophisticated way we process rhythms
4. Temporal regularities may only attract attention if they are useful
5. Prior timing experiences actively influence the perception of time
6. Duration estimates can be flexibly transformed into different response formats
7. It may not be productive to look for a central, dedicated clock in the brain
8. Null results should be published more often to overcome publication bias
9. “Without accepting the fact that everything changes, we cannot find perfect composure.” (Shunryu Suzuki)